# THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT.



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Star" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, leases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your is soon renlized. It stands the highest for its won- water frequently night and day, smarting or irriderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the

14 West 117th st., New York city, ar Sir:

"I had been suffering severely from kidney rouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could arrilly drug myself along. Even my mental caracity was giving out, and often I wished to die

mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's | such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diswater frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wormout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion or Bright's disease. If your water, when allowed to remain undis-

> mer, the eminent kidney and bindler specialist. ing like Hespitals use it with wonderful success in both their patients and use it in their own families.

here is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimental letters received from men and women cured. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Washing-

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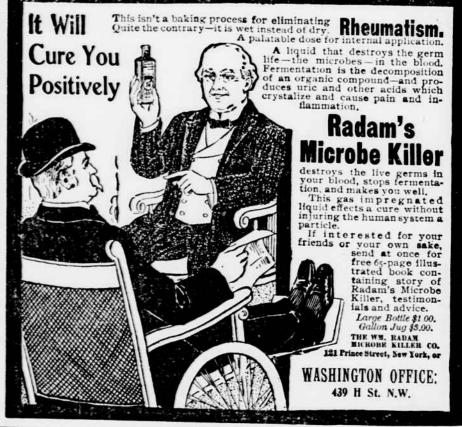
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# GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House.

817-819-821-823 7th St. N. W., Between H and I Sts.



There are nearly 26,000 Indian children | W. J. McClung was accidentally killed in There are nearly 26,000 Indian children | W. J. McClung was accidentally killed in attending government schools in the a wild west scene given by local performers that an error is rarely made in catching the wall ball and returning it. This play is

# HAVANA'S DIVERSION

Every One Goes Out to See Pelota Played.

EASILY MASTERED BY THE SPECTATOR

Fine Display of Strength and Endurance.

SCENE AT A GREAT GAME

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HAVANA, May 22, 1901. Havana has a new sensation. It is not political or social, but simply the healthy sensation which comes from witnessing strength and skill. Wednesdays and Sundays everybody goes to the fronton to see the Basques or Viscainas play "pelota." It is more open and far more manly than the game of Cuban politics and is a pleasing diversion from that subject. It divides the interest with base ball, which is becoming the Cuban national game.

The fronton is simply an inclosed athletic park, erected on the water front out toward the battery. The society which manages it is known as the "Jai-Alai." Jai-Alai is the Basque term for "fiesta alegra," and fiesta alegra translated from Spanish into English means a glorious holiday. The Basques are the most interesting people in Spain, shut in as they are, by the Pyrenees and having preserved their racial identity and even their lan-guage distinct from the mixed Spanish race. They are by all odds the most in-teresting of the natives of the different provinces of Spain who have settled in Cuba. A considerable colony of them are engaged in business in Havana, and the laboring classes are found on several plantations in the central and western part of the island. The other Spaniards complain that they have very long and unpronounce-able names, which are spelled with diffi-culty, because every vowel is not sounded as in the Castilian language, and there is combination of consonants which is difficult to master.

cient and noble sport of pelota, which he said had been played with little change for hundreds of years. He was himself a Basque, and he regretted that the ma-Jority of the Spaniards preferred the bull-fight to the fronton. Pelota itself is never described as a Spanish national game, because, as the natives of the northern provinces say, "the lazy Andalusians and the other southern provincials have not taken to it." But it is the favorite sport in many of the villages in northern Spain, which have their frontons, and the Spanlards in Havana seem disposed to take to it in lieu of the bullfight, which will not be revived in the Island of Cuba in the Island of Cuba.

formance. Bishop Sbarretti is an occasionhas been an enthusiast on athletics, has become so in love with the sport that he is practicing it himself. Nearly every morning difficult to accomplish. has been an enthusiast on athletics, has

when novelty is promised. The first thing some unhappy spectator.

crowd which surged around the betting booths. Tickets were sold just as the bookmakers in the United States sell them at the races. One could bet on a favorite player or on a team. An amiable English-man, who has spent most of his life in the West Indies without deigning to learn the language which is spoken by most of the people, showed me a couple of billetes, or tickets, which he had purchased at the betting booth, imagining that they were for admission and for seats. He was wandering around showing them and trying to make the ushers understand that he wanted to find his seat. When told that he had risked two dollars on two of the players who ranked lowest, and had not bought a seat at all, he smiled resignedly and dis-appeared. But that evening in one of the

## Pelota Ensily Understood.

Pelota itself is easily mastered by the principle of it all is to keep the ball moving The ball itself is a little different from the sheepskin used in playing American base ball. The basis is gutta percha, wound with cotton thread and rubber and covered with sheepskin; but the ball seems to have an unusual degree of elasticity.

There is no such thing as batting or hand

throwing. Instead there is the chistera or wicker basket. This chistera is like an immensely elongated wrist and hand. It is curved like a horn or like the beak of a pelican, and the ball is caught in it and thrown from it. The chistra is fastened to the right hand and gives an immense the basque players told me that he thought the leverage thus acquired enabled the ball to be thrown with twice the force that a batter would be able to give it. This may be an exaggeration, but unquestionably it has much greater impulse than could come

from the strongest batter. The players are divided into partidos, or quartets. In serving the ball the moves are not unlike those in tennis, but toanis is so tame compared with pelota that there is hardly any basis of comparison. The pare-ja, or pair of players, place themselves in position to guard each other. I noticed during the chief game of the afternoon that the two strongest men on the opposite side guarded the rear wall of the court, while the two opponents of slighter physique, but of apparently greater agility, kept closer to the front wall, against which the

all was thrown, though at times all four players would be there.

When the ball has been served against the end wall forward it may be caught on the fly or on the first rebound from the floor, or on the first rebound from the wall at the opposite end. That makes it simple enough. After the maneuver when the ball is first served to deceive the rival team as to where it is meant to rebound the game becomes a duel of experts, two on each side, to keep the ball in motion or to put on the other side the error of missing it or of throwing it. ing it or of throwing it outside the bounds of the court. The play which one American called "infielding and outfielding" is an ndless series of maneuvers, but the outendless series of maneuvers, but the out-fielding, as he put it, is the most interest-ing, because it gives a little more time for observation. The two outfielders, as they might be called, station themselves about a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty feet from the front end wall, against which the ball is thrown. A common maneuver is to have it rebound as closely as possible to have it resoults as closely as possible to the side wall, because then it is very difficult to catch it in the elongated basket arm, yet so expert do the players become

one which requires the greatest physical strength. The player, after catching the ball in his basket arm, swings a tremendous curve with both arms and impels it with great force against the front wall to be caught on the rebound by his opponent and returned in the same manner.

Fine Display of Endurance.

On this particular afternoon there was a splendid display of strength and endurance by the rival champions, Lizundia and Oyarzun. Time and again the ball was sent following a curved trajectory to the front end wall and frequently returning almost in the same trajectory, like the majestic flight of a bird, to be caught by the play-er, until it seemed as if the rivals both must drop from physical exhaustion. Ultimately one of them did miscalculate a little and the tanto, or inning, was ended, but it had been fought so magnificently that the defeated player shared the applause with his rival. with his rival.

In this play where the ball is caught on the fly and hurled to the front wall it is astonishing to note the accuracy with which its return trajectory is gauged. The instant it leaves the basket of the thrower his rival seems to gauge where it will return, even before it strikes the wall, for the rebound. A dozen times during the course of the afternoon I saw one or the other of the players station himself before the ball struck the wall and stand like a the ball struck the wall and stand like a statue on the spot to which it returned. All the players have this faculty, and it is difficult for them to deceive each other when the test is so nearly one of physical strength as happens when they are taking the ball on the fly. Another play which seems easier, because

it is managed with such apparent delibera-tion, is to catch the ball on the rebound from the rear-end wall and send it spinning to the front. As the player waits for it to strike the concrete flooring and then the end wall, taking on the second rebound, he seems to be coaxing the ball to come to him. Suddenly his elongated basket arm shoots out, caresses the ball for an instant and huris it to the front wall. This play always was made with the single arm, and the curved trajectory usually is not so great as when the ball is taken on the fly. Several times the ball traversed the 200 feet from end wall to end wall without striking the floor at all. One of the play-ers told me that this feat was not so dif-ficult and that in practice they sometimes brought the ball back to the opposite end without it having made the curvature to-ward the ground. He said that in an open space, without roof, it would be possible to have the return ball clear the end wall.

### A Difficult Play.

Another play which is very difficult is the flat trajectory. This is to send the ball to the front wall on a straight line, something like a batter occasionally sends Two or three years ago a sugar planter whose guest I was told me about the antory is terrific, and the rebound is such that the rival player scarcely ever is able to save the ball, because its return cannot be gauged with the mathematical exact-ness with which the curved trajectory can be followed. Fasioguito, one of the players, excelled in this throw, but it is extremely difficult and the liability of missing the ball in attempting it is great.

What base ball players would call a grounder is the most difficult ball of all to return. Where a low throw can be made the chances are about two to one that the opposite side will miss the return ball on the rebound, but the chances also are about two to one that in attempting this maneuver the player himself will commit an error and land the ball outside the limits. thereby losing the score. A favorite ma-

ing before 6 General Wood, with several of his aids, goes out to the fronton for an hour's practice. It is a good way, the general says, to begin a hard day's labor of strange to write of a wicker hand muffing thimself. Nearly very more in the ordinary muff or furble. It seems and the indications are that fair prices will prevan. And as some of the early varieties If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bettle for twenty-four hours,
forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and
bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist.
Hespitals use it with wonderful success in both
slight and severe cases. Dectors recommend it to He thinks that it will become a popular part of college athletics in the United States when it is understood. He has popular one or another player in throwing the ball the shantles, and the grower is busing engaged in preparing for "the season." In two weeks' time the population of the their patients and use it in their own families. States when it is understood. He has popbecause they recognize in Swamp-Reet the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Reet is pleasant to take and is for sale
the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes
and two prices—fifty cents and one d-liar. Reis great and influential Spanish element by his own enthusiasm for the sport. They like
to know that a high American official enjoys the pastime.

States when it is understood. He has popularized the American administration with
a large and influential Spanish element by
his own enthusiasm for the sport. They like
to know that a high American official enjoys the pastime.

Two Weeks time the population of the
county will be increased by from twelve to
fifteen thousand, and the result of the
jectory it would soar too high and get
caught overhead. Sometimes, too, the
and the heavy traffic on Market space, Balerror would come from the attempt to timore. carom, which would send the ball flying

A Great Game. It was my good fortune to see what is declared to be the greatest game yet played. The score is usually thirty, but this afternoon it was thirty-five. The parejat or pairs of a partido were known as muscular, well-knit young men, apparently parejos consisted of Lizundia and Paseranging from twenty to thirty or thirtyguito, Elicegui and Oyarzun, all noted players. At the beginning the betting was about even. The score ran with little change through a dozen innings or more, neither pareja at any time getting more Then the Blues had a spell of bad luck and Both sides had to rest frequently to re-

Whites made a rapid gain, having fifteen to their credit as against eleven for the Blues. The Blues slowly regained the odds and again became nearly even. In population. truth, the betting was fierce at all times. There were many Spanish women in the audience, and they bet as fervently as do American women at a horse race, but with

ting agent, who, in his red cap and white the mark of his official authority, was walking up and down, and quickly placed a wager of 5 centens, or \$25, on what seemed to be the losing side. Her which he would not have won hal he taken the pains to inform himself in advance. "The jolly beggars," he said, had given him a great afternoon's sport.

Pelota Easile. companions all protested, but she took the much opportunity for dispute, and the um-pire is not in danger of his life.

At the end of the thirty-second tanto or inning the score was a tie, and the audience was becoming frenzied with exciteand the Blues showed signs of being fagged out, but by some extraordinary playing they evened the score. The Whites were the popular favorites, and the majority of the audience were clearly anxious for them to win. It looked as though this popular desire would be gratified, for the Blues were in the greatest physical distress. But Oyarzun, by a marvelous combination of strength and dexterity, ultimately placed the ball where his opponent was unable to return it, and the game was won by the Blues—score, 18 to 17. Then the roof nearly came off the fronton, as the victor fell over in a heap, like an exhausted gladiator. The critic in one of the papers placed the laurel chaplet on his brows in the following words

"Eight times Lazundia and Paseguito with Elicegui and Oyarzun were tied, and vice versa; but it was fated that victory should be to the strongest, the keenest, the most serene, the most agile, the most dex-trous, who, as yesterday's game shows, axiomatically is Oyarzun. His play is clear and limpid as the waters of the mountain spring." Another journal de-clares that "from this combat Oyarzun emerged, proclaimed his majesty, Oyarzun First, King of the Fronton, by right of birth and of conquest."

Lieut. Hanna, who joins Gen. Wood in the morning practice at the fronton, de-clares that pelota is bound to find favor in the United States. He says that after his first practice he discovered a hundred new and sore muscles of which he pre-viously had no knowledge, and he thinks therefore that on its physical side the game is unequaled. But it is also a head game, requiring an alert mind and a keen intelligence. As played by the professionals it is very exhausting, and twice a week is the limit of their endurance.

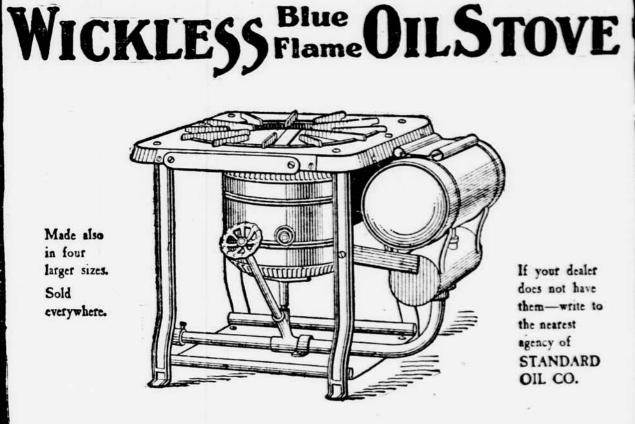
CHARLES M. PEPPER.

"The novelist in No. 28," said the clerk, 'has just opened his tenth bottle of ink since dinner! Better notify the police,

"Oh, I guess not!" said the manager of the hotel. "Perhaps he is entertaining a few friends!" But the clerk was unable to quiet his misgivings. Twice within the space of a few minutes,

such was his agitation, did he treat a man

registering with something less than studied St. Joseph, Mo., labor unions are going to



This is the Smallest

STRAWBERRIES AND PEAS

ENORMOUS CROPS GATHERED IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

Army of Pickers Employed Annually-The Yield Worth Thousands of Dollars.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. SEVERN, Md., May 24, 1901.

This week the teams of the strawberry and pea growers of Anne Arundel county, Md., are busily engaged. In the cities the demand for the berry and pea has so increased that harvesting the crop requires hundreds of hands, and prolific as the average piney woods families are, no household force is able to gather the crop without outside help. True there are some families, who, with the aid of a few friends or the colored people of the neighborhood, are

I went out one afternoon, moved by the curiosity with which every one is moved when payely is promised. The first thing some unhappy spectator. or grower relegates the picking, packing and loading to a "row boss." This is usual-ly a man who has had a number of years of experience at the business, but last year the new woman appeared as a boss picker. gaged at so much per week, a small bonn orce have to be hauled out and returned. furnish a few kegs of beer during the season, and to take some of the force to Baltimore and back two or three times during the season. In recent years the require ment for beer has not been insisted on. mine on the number of hands he must en out. This decided, and the grower having convenient to the shanty a rick of straw for the force with a supply of wood, the wagons are sent into Baltimore for the new

Some idea as to the magnitude of the "moving" from Baltimore is given by a two-horse, flaring side market wagon, usually having as its load but six or eight pickers and their luggage. There fore, it is necessary for the truckers to help each other. Each one brings out all his force at one time. So numerous are the movers that the roads leading from Ealtimore have been filled with picker teams each wagon filled with bedding, household goods and humanity (men, women and children)-suggestive somewhat of the oldtime emigrant train, though the wag

### 'prairie schooner.' Arranging for Housekeeping.

Once at the shanty, "setting up house keeping" is in order, the men folk unload Ing the household goods, provisions, etc. building the Dutch ovens, tables and seats. and the women look to the placing of their bedding in the divisions for families, form ed by boards on edge, the cavities thus formed being filled with straw. Even this preparation is deferred till after night, if there is good picking, so anxious are the laborers to get to work. They will cheerfully take "pot luck" with the inconve lences of the first day and night. The habitations for usually six weeks are

in the most unpretentious shanties, some few two-storied frames, but mostly of one often a fourteen by twenty-building hous ing fifteen or more.

Rain or shine, whatever be the temperature when the row boss determines it is time to "pick," all who have come to work must be ready at his call, and almost dally during the season when the inexperienced can scarcely discern a berry, the practical eye guides the nimble fingers of the "pohick" to the ripened fruit. And before the sun has risen a field of men, women and children may be seen, each person in his or her row, filling the quart boxes. These boxes are left until they run out the row, when, on trays, they are taken to the tally-keeper, who gives out the checks-metal tokens-representing the quarts gathered by each. As received by the tally-keeper, the berries are looked over and placed in the sixty-quart crates and loaded, after being sent off with such dispatch to the commission merchant in Baltimor the afternoon. Sometimes the boxes ar laden at the stations on the railroad car, consigned to distant points.

It is not until the load is gathered that there is a thought of breakfast—the picking has overshadowed all other considerations. Mothers leave their nursing babes to the care of children too young to pick, and thus early in the day each worker has earned perhaps a dollar or two, represented When the last crate is loaded a break is

made for the shanty and a gypsy-like scene is presented in the preparations for their first daily meal, after which they are free until called by the boss, usually in the

afternoon, to pick peas.

The customary pay is 1½ cents per quart for strawberries, 20 cents per bushel for little peas and 15 cents for marrow fat and sugar peas, and at these rates few earn less than \$2 per day, and some double that. The season round the pickers will average \$1.50 per day.

The "row boss," receiving the bonus for hands, with a weekly salary, and picking his row while superintending, usually makes a good thing of it, and when prices are good the growers do not begrudge the perquisites to the boss. In many instances in the past the picking has been so satisfactorily done that the same bosses, with the same families of pickers, have been employed for several years in succession, and it is not rare to find at the shantles liam and John Sts., New York,

effective pickers who first saw the abodes Local Contingent and the Migratory

While numbers of these pickers are recruited from about the packing houses in Baltimore, and may be styled the local contingent, there are others who, having their homes in Baltimore, should be called the migratory pickers. They leave Baltimore when it is winter and work in th packing houses and fields of the south, and as the crops ripen northward keep pace with them, always reaching their homes in time to take a short rest before tackling the "Annarandol" products. They will re-main in this county till about the first week in July, and after a short resting spell in Baltimore will go to the canning factories in the porthern section. factories in the northern part of the state

A few weeks there will bring them around again to the oyster season. Not many years ago such a thing as a two-horse wagon load of strawberries from any one party in Anne Arundel county would have excited wonder, the farmers then being content to carry to market a crate or two each day, picked by their famllies; but it is no uncommon occurrence now for a grower to send as many as four or five loads of forty crates each per day. Some idea of the growth of the berry some idea of the growth of the berry business in the county, in addition to the foregoing account, may be had from the statement that in the berry section there are about five hundred growers who will average five hundred crates per season each, to say nothing of those who grow but a small quantity for family use. The enormous amount of fifteen million quarts, or a quarter of a million sixty-mart crates a quarter of a million sixty-quart crates, are gathered annually, and if the prices are good the product will bring several hundred thousand dollars into the county.

## TO INCREASE MARITIME DUTIES.

Russia's Plan to Raise the Chinese In-

LONDON, May 25 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pekin, dated May 23, says that M. de Giers, the Russian minister, has proposed to the council of for-eign ministers to increase the maritime sides by towering brush-covered hills. A eign ministers to increase the maritime lean. M. de Giers also strongly opposes any increase in the land duties.

It is semi-officially asserted in Berlin that the resolution by the ministers of uneven conditions would permit. The party the powers in Pekin not to reduce the China indemnity below 450,000,000 taels, is final, and also that China accepts this, the remaining number with bolos. thus rendering approximate reimbursement of the expeditionary expenses of the

Germany is trying to charter vessels for can sail in about a fortnight. The Gercan sail in about a fortugat. The Ger-man contingent remaining in the province of Pe-chi-il will be less numerous than the British and French forces.

A dispatch from San Francisco yesterday says: The Bulletin prints the follow-ing in connection with the subject of the In an interview today, Secretary Hay

modification of the demands for indemni- party the unequal struggle must be termities has been rejected by the foreign nated. The enemy, aware of the scarcity powers, but what will be the next action of the ammunition, continued with renewed of the United States government in the affair has not yet been decided. The indemnities demanded by the European a horrible wound. At this time the enemy powers seem to us to be excessive. It is called on the small body of men to surpossible that this government may yet put render, and promised them that quarter forward a plan for the reduction and payment of the indemnities which will prove acceptable to the other powers interested."

### The Costermonger's Fight for Life. From the London News.

tion whom we should not willingly let die. A strong movement is on foot to get him removed as a nuisance by the new borough councils, and he is organizing to fight it As there are sixty thousand of him in London, he has a chance of winning. His chief value for those who do not deal with him lies chiefly in his independent attitude toward London life. His characteristic dress has been made familiar to us by Mr Chevalter, and is modeled on a style that is absolutely his own; the rich eruption of buttons all over the coat and along the seam of the trousers, as well as the generous downward amplification of the latter garments, is, we believe, the fruit of his own

As to his wives and daughters, they have the distinction of being the only persons who use plush as a dress material, someform of a short cape, always as a decorative trimming. Their great hats, crowned with brilliantly dyed feathers, are just as peculiar; and we hear with pain the rumor -we hope it is no more-set affoat by a contemporary, to the effect that these being discarded in favor of what ladies have agreed to call a "sailor." What a much a matter of dispute with them as it suit of stylish cut, with copious "pearly" buttons of horseshoe shape, for the sum of 30 shillings, which may be paid in monthly

# Dr. Humphreys.

phreys' Specifics for aid and cure in their Illness longer and more vigorous lives, than those treated by other methods. The fact is explained in the circumstances that these Specifics, because of the method of their composition, have a deeper and wider range of action than other medicines, and thus constantly tend to eradicate constitutional

## THE CURES EMBRACE

Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Urinary Disease, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Piles, Women's Complaints, Infants' Diseases, Rheumatism and other formidable and ofttimes fatal diseases. At all Druggists, 25 cents.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC MANUAL mailed

MADE UP OF GEORGIA BOYS

GOOD RECORD OF THE 29TH REGI-

Engaged in a Trying Campaign in the Philippines, but Took Care of Themselves.

The 29th Regiment, United States Volunteers, which was mustered out of service at San Francisco May 10, after having been engaged for the past eight months in a trying campaign in the Philippines, was composed almost entirely of southern boys, Mississippi. Capt. Longstreet of Georgia, who belonged to this regiment, is in Wash ington and has been designated to stand an examination for service with the new army. The 29th, although taking a very active part in the campaign, is said to hold the record for good health over any of the regiments in the Philippines, either regular or volunteer. The men, being southerners and many of them having been engaged in the Spanish-American war, were

### the Philippine Islands. Capture of Company F.

A copy of the Manila Times has just reached here and devotes a special issue to count for the first time is given of the capture of Company F, which was commanded by Capt. Shields of Mississippi. The paper

"Company F, under Capt. Shields, since leaving Corregidor Island has seen continuous hard service in scouting and reconnoitering the country. A detachment under his command while scouting was ambushmurderous fire was poured into the com men went down at the first volley. Placing his men in a position where they could re-ceive the most protection, the little command gallantly returned the galling fire and was fired on in the early morning, the at-tacking force consisting of over 2,000 men, 200 of whom were armed with rifles and the remaining number with bolos. The small body of men, penned in as they were, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and with that object continually before them made every shot tell. In the early part of the engagement Capt. Shields was struck in the shoulder, but determined-ly encouraged his men and continued to send in a telling fire. There was no retreat

all sides being blocked.
"The heroic defense made by this little band against such great odds for so long a time will ever live to the glory of the volunteer soldier. The engagement lasted for more than three hours, and would not then have been given up had not the de-pleted state of the ammunition made it imperative that to save the lives of th activity. Captain Shields was again hit as prisoners of war in the strictest meanto refuse meant the annihilation of the entire body. The survivors laid their arms and capitulated. C The London costermonger is an institucircumstances was available. Four men were killed. The prisoners were taken with the capturing force and hiked over the mountains for more than a month, and were finally released and turned over to General Hare and a rescuing force. Captain Shields was sent to the states, where he is slowly recovering from his terrible

experience. He will always be an invalid as the result of his wounds." Comparatively Few Casualties.

The remarkable health of the regiment is shown by the fact that during the entire campaign only eighteen men died of sickness. Two men died of wounds and twelve were killed in action. About sixteen of the officers of the regiment remained in the Philippines. About 198 enlisted men took their discharge in the Philippines, and a majority of these have already accepted positions in the metropolitan police department, while others remained as cierks and mechanics. It is estimated that some thirty officers and 891 men were mustered out at San Francisco. Just before the regiment left the Philippines it was reviewed by General MacArthur, who expressed gratification over the record that it had made, paying a high tribute to the soldiers.

The regiment was recruited at Fort Mc Pherson, Ga., consisting of fifty-five officers and 1,308 men. The first fighting in which these southern soldiers engaged was done by the 2d Battalion at San Mateo, where General Lawton was killed. Major Johnportion of the storming forces at Montalban, and did heroic work in assisting in the dislodgment of the enemy from a

strong position. One of the achievements of this regiment was the capture of General Trevenio and Major Serrano with 250 men. This was in Masbate. Colonel Hardin effected the cap-ture by conferring with the officers of the Filipinos and using diplomacy. The regiment took part in many other engagements and did meritorious service.

### The New Prussian Cabinet. From the London Chronicle.

The new Prussian cabinet contains only three names that are known outside Germany. The new finance minister is a relative of that General von Rheinbaden who commanded a cavalry division at Mars-la-Tour, while General von Podbielski recalls the monotonous telegrams to Berlin from the German headquarters at Paris during the slege: "Alles ruhig vor Paris"-"Everystein bears the name, though not the character, of the notorious editor of the Kreuz Zeitung who several years ago was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and is still "sitting," as they say in Germany. The new postmaster general, Herr Kraetke, will have enough to do to keep up the traditions established by the greatest of all postmasters, the late Herr von Stephan, founder of the Universal Postal Union and wil-it the originator of postcards, underground cables and a lot of other aids to interna-tional intercourse.